



Who Is Bill Gates?

James Corbett • 05/01/2020

Part Three: Bill Gates and the Population Control Grid

WARREN BUFFETT: Hello, everyone.

EVERYONE: Mr. B.!

DAVID ALLEN JONES: What's your secret mission about?

BUFFETT: It's not my mission, but an idea that came from our good friend, Mr. Bill Gates.

BILL GATES: Hi, kids.

RADLEY HEMMING: The real, actual, in person Bill . . . Bill . . .

ELENA RAMIREZ: He's trying to say that we're big fans, Mr. Gates.

SOURCE: [Secret Millionaires Club | The Gift - Bill Gates Ep 1 | Kid Genius Cartoons](#)

It's a strange fact that Bill Gates' hagiographers—PR hacks employed, more often than not, by large corporations that receive funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation—consistently depict this drab software developer as a cartoon superhero, using his "superpower" of being very rich to help "save the planet."

JOHN BERMAN: Behind closed doors on this New York campus, a secret gathering of some of the world's most powerful people: Gates, Buffett, Bloomberg, Winfrey. It was like . . . well, it was like the "Super Friends."

[*Super Friends* cartoon introduction plays]

ANNOUNCER: In the great hall of the Justice League, there are assembled the world's four greatest heroes.

SOURCE: *Elite Billionaires Meet in Secret (video no longer online)*

But these cartoon-fueled puff pieces reveal more than they know about Gates and the other mega-rich philanthropists they are attempting to idolize: they reveal that the idea of the selfless, billionaire do-gooder is a work of fiction so unbelievable it is only fit for Saturday morning cartoon fare.

As we have seen in our first two explorations of Bill Gates' role as global health kingpin, the seemingly selfless generosity of the Gates family through their eponymous foundation has in fact greatly increased their own wealth, with Bill Gates' personal net worth having doubled in the past decade alone.

But the takeover of public health that we have documented in [How Bill Gates Monopolized Global Health](#) and the remarkably brazen push to vaccinate everyone on the planet that we have documented in [Bill Gates' Plan to Vaccinate the World](#) was not, at base, about money. The unimaginable wealth that Gates has accrued is now being used to purchase something much more useful: control. Control not just of the global health bodies that can coordinate a worldwide vaccination program or the governments that will mandate such an unprecedented campaign, but control over the global population itself.

This is an exploration of **Bill Gates and the Population Control Grid**.

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From a journalistic standpoint, *Good Morning America's* inane report on the secretive billionaire meeting that took place in New York in 2009 was a failure. It listed some of the meetings' attendees and their combined net worth:

BERMAN: Gates, Buffett, Bloomberg, Winfrey [. . .] Together with others in the meeting, including George Soros, Ted Turner, David Rockefeller, they're worth more than \$125 billion.

It turned to the senior editor of *Forbes* for a sound bite about what it would be like to witness such an assembly of wealth:

MATTHEW MILLER: To have been in the room and see this meeting of the minds really would have been a fascinating thing.

And it dutifully reported the participants' own stated reason for holding the meeting. . . .

BERMAN: That much money. That much power around one table. It begs the question, what were they doing? What were they scheming? Total world domination? This group, together for six hours, was talking about charity, education, emergency relief, global health.

. . . Before wrapping up with another juvenile appeal to comic book superhero lore.

[Video onscreen of various billionaires superimposed as Superheroes, such as Batman, Superman. Etc.]

BERMAN: The new supermen and wonder woman. The superrich friends. Not fighting bad guys, but fighting for good, nonetheless. For *Good Morning America*, John Berman, ABC News.

Yes, from a journalistic standpoint, Berman's report was an utter failure. There was no attempt to question the participants about the meeting, no space for any criticism of these billionaires or questions about their motives, no adversarial journalism of any kind.

But as a PR piece, it was brilliant. It leaves the viewer with a vague sense that some kind of gathering took place somewhere in New York in which rich people—who, let's not forget, are superheroes—talked about charity.

One would have to turn to print sources to discover that the meeting was held at the [personal residence of Sir Paul Nurse](#), then-president of Rockefeller University; that the [invitation to the gathering](#) was co-written by Bill Gates, Warren Buffett and David Rockefeller; or that the [aim of the meeting](#) was "to consider how their wealth could be used to slow the growth of the world's population."

Given that these extraordinarily rich and powerful men—including [Warren Buffett](#), [David Rockefeller](#), and [Ted Turner](#)—have all expressed their belief that the growing human population is the greatest threat faced by humanity, it should not be surprising that they would convene a conference to discuss how best to channel their vast wealth into the project of reducing the number of people on the planet. Particularly unsurprising is that attendees of the meeting later dubbed Bill Gates—a man for whom population control is particularly close to his heart—as the "[most impressive](#)" speaker at the event.

GATES: Here we can see a chart that looks at the total world population over the last several hundred years, and at first glance this is a bit scary. We go from less than a billion in 1800, and then 3, 4, 5, 6—and 7.4 billion, where we are today, is happening even faster. So, Melinda and I wondered whether providing new medicines and keeping children alive, would that create more of a population problem?

SOURCE: [*Does saving more lives lead to overpopulation?*](#)

SCOTT PELLEY: . . . and what the developing world does not need is more children.

MELINDA GATES: And I think that was the biggest "ah-ha" to Bill and me when we got into this work. Because we asked ourselves, of course, the same hard-nosed question you'd ask, which is: "If you get into this work and you start to save these children, will women just keep overpopulating the world?" And thank goodness, the converse is absolutely true.

SOURCE: [*Extra: Gates On Population Rates*](#)

GATES: This is a very important question to get right, because it was absolutely key for me. When our foundation first started up, it was focused on reproductive health. That was the main thing we did, because I thought, you know, population growth in poor countries is the biggest problem they face. You've got to help mothers, who want to limit family size, have the tools and education to do that. And I thought, that's the *only* thing that really counts.

SOURCE: [*Bill Gates on Overpopulation and Global Poverty*](#)

In recent years, critics have pointed to Bill Gates' own words linking vaccination programs with his goal of reducing population growth.

GATES: The world today has 6.8 billion people. That's headed up to about nine billion. Now, if we do a really great job on new vaccines, health care, reproductive health services, we could lower that by perhaps 10 or 15 percent.

SOURCE: [*Innovating to zero! | Bill Gates*](#)

SANJAY GUPTA: Ten billion dollars over the next 10 years to make it the year of the vaccines. What does that mean, exactly?

GATES: Well, over this decade, we believe unbelievable progress can be made both inventing new vaccines and making sure they get out to all the children who need them. We could cut the number of children who die every year from about nine million to half of that, if we have success on it. And the benefits there in terms of reducing sickness, reducing the population growth, it really allows society a chance to take care of itself once you've made that intervention.

SOURCE: [*Sanjay Gupta MD February 5, 2011*](#)

But as any number of "fact-checking websites"—not to mention Bill Gates himself—are quick to point out, this doesn't mean what it *sounds* like it means.

GATES: What we found out is that as health improves, families choose to have less children.

SOURCE: [*Does saving more lives lead to overpopulation?*](#)

MELINDA GATES: The truth is that when people's lives improve—when children survive, for instance, or when girls go to school—people start making decisions based on the expectation that their children will live and thrive. The result is smaller families and slower population growth.

SOURCE: [*Does Saving Lives Mean Overpopulation?*](#)

GATES: I came across articles that showed that the key thing you can do to reduce population growth is actually improve health. And that sounds paradoxical. You think, "OK, better health means more kids, not less kids." Well, in fact, what parents are doing is they're trying to have two kids survive to adulthood to take care of them. And so the more disease burden that there is, the more kids they have to have to have that high probability. So there's a perfect correlation that, as you improve health, within a half generation the population growth rate goes down.

SOURCE: [Bill Gates on Overpopulation and Global Poverty](#)

Yes, the Gates' stated plan is to reduce population growth by improving health. But the idea of using vaccines as sterilization agents—even without the public's knowledge or consent—is not conspiracy lore, but documentable fact.

In its [1968 annual report](#), the Rockefeller Foundation addressed the "Problems of Population," lamenting that "[v]ery little work is in progress on immunological methods, such as vaccines, to reduce fertility, and much more research is required if a solution is to be found here." The Foundation vowed to correct this problem by funding "established and beginning investigators to turn their attention to aspects of research in reproductive biology that have implications for human fertility and its control."

This was no empty promise. By the time of its [1988 Annual Report](#), the Rockefeller Foundation was able to report progress on its funding into contraceptive research, including NORPLANT, a contraceptive implanted under the skin of a woman's upper arm and effective for five years. In its 1988 report, the Rockefeller Foundation was pleased to announce that NORPLANT—which was developed by the Rockefeller-founded Population Council—was "now approved for marketing in 12 countries."

The Rockefellers' Population Council and other research organizations joined with the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1972 to create a [Task Force on Vaccines for Fertility Regulation](#). By 1995, they were able to [report](#) progress in "developing a prototype of an anti-hCG-vaccine," which works by combining an immunogen formed from a synthetic peptide of human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG)—a hormone secreted by the surface of the early embryo to remain implanted in the womb—with a toxoid carrier molecule. The vaccine stimulates an immune reaction, causing women to develop antibodies against the hormone, thus preventing them from carrying babies to term.

But beginning in the 1990s, a series of scandals over [WHO-led vaccination programs](#) in the third world led to allegations that tetanus vaccines in places like [the Philippines](#) and [Kenya](#) were being laced with hCG in order to implement population control by stealth. The controversy generated by these stories led global institutions to step back from the campaign to champion population control by vaccine.

But, as usual, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was there to renew interest, working with the UK government to host a "London Summit on Family Planning" in 2012 at which the foundation announced their support for funding the research, development and deployment of injectable contraceptives to the developing world.

MELINDA GATES: You heard me talk earlier about Sadi, who I met in Niger. She was traveling fifteen kilometers to get an injection. But let's ask ourselves, what if she didn't have to travel to that clinic? If we put it in her perspective, how can we keep her in her village to get the contraceptives she wants? Well, Pfizer is testing a new form of Depo, the injection that she gets fifteen kilometers to get. They're now putting it in a new form, a new device that can be given—it's very, very small, it's called Uniject. I think it's going to be pictured here.

It's a high-quality product. It's effective. It's safe. It's tiny, as you can see. And it can be put in a healthcare worker's kit to give to the woman at the village level. So Sadi won't have to go fifteen kilometers any longer to get that injection.

SOURCE: [Melinda Gates Keynote: London Summit on Family Planning](#) | [Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation](#)

But the Gates were not content to stop there. In 2014 it was announced that Microchips Biotech, Inc., a company in Lexington, Massachusetts, had developed a [new form of birth control](#): "a wireless implant that can be turned on and off with a remote control and that is designed to last up to 16 years." According to [MIT Technology Review](#), the idea originated when Bill Gates visited Robert Langer's MIT lab in 2012 and asked him if it would be possible to create an implantable birth control device that could be turned on or off remotely. Langer referred Gates to the controlled release microchip technology he had invented and licensed to MicroCHIPS Biotechnology, and the Gates Foundation granted [\\$20 million](#) to the firm to develop the implants.

Reducing population growth has, by Gates' own admission, been a core mission of the Gates Foundation since its inception. But in order to really understand what Gates means by "population control," we have to look beyond the concept of controlling population size. At its most fundamental level, the "population control" that Gates speaks of is not birth control, but control of the population itself.

In order to understand the broader population control agenda and how it ties in to the Gates Foundation's plans, we have to look at a puzzling development that took place in 2017. In that year, Gavi—the Gates [founded and funded](#) alliance that partners the Gates Foundation, the World Health Organization and the World Bank with vaccine manufacturers to help ensure "healthy markets" for vaccines—took a strange pivot away from its core mission of [vaccinating every child on the planet](#) to providing every child with a digital biometric identity.

The idea was first floated by Gavi CEO Seth Berkley in a *Nature* article that year, "[Immunization needs a technology boost](#)," where he states that the goal of 100% immunization will not be reached without "secure digital identification systems that can store a child's medical history." He then gives a specific example:

"We are working with a company in India called Khushi Baby, which creates off-grid digital health records. A necklace worn by infants contains a unique identification number on a short-range communication chip. Community health workers can scan the chip using a mobile phone, enabling them to update a child's digital record even in remote areas with little phone coverage."

This sudden interest in digital identity was no mere passing fancy for the vaccine alliance. Gavi doubled down by becoming a founding member of the ID2020 Alliance, a public-private partnership [dedicated to](#) spearheading a global digital biometric identity standard. Other [founding members](#) of the alliance include Gates' first company, Microsoft, and The Rockefeller Foundation.

In 2018, Gavi [issued](#) a call for innovation in digital technologies "for finding, identifying and registering the most vulnerable children." The call [specifically requested](#) technologies for capturing, storing and enrolling the biometric details of infants on "rugged biometric devices."

Berkley continued to follow up on this idea in public engagements as one of the new core missions of Gavi.

SETH BERKLEY: What's interesting is that people tend to think of, you know, birth certificates as kind of a major document. But, you know, the most common—as I mentioned before—is not a birth certificate, is not a death certificate, is not a marriage

certificate. The most common connection—vital registration for the population—is actually a child health card, because we reach more than 90 percent of children with at least one dose of vaccine as part of a routine, so they're in the system. The challenge is that contact is not connected into the system. So, if you could connect it, then you have the ability to give them their basic identity papers. You have the ability, then, later on, if they want to own land or they want to have their rights, you're able to help them with that. But, you know, we're not currently taking advantage of that. And so the children get seen, they get enrolled in the health centers, but that information is not used for anything else.

SOURCE: [Mid-term review 2018 - Michael Froman and Seth Berkley](#)

Although vaccines and identity may seem unrelated, Bill Gates has spent the last few years funding research that can bring the two ideas together.

Late last year, Gates once again turned to [Robert Langer and his MIT colleagues](#) to investigate new ways to permanently store and record the vaccination information of each individual. The [result of their research](#) was a new vaccine delivery method. They found that by using "dissolvable microneedles that deliver patterns of near-infrared light-emitting microparticles to the skin," they could create "particle patterns" in the skin of vaccine recipients which are "invisible to the eye but can be imaged using modified smartphones."

Rice University [describes](#) the quantum dot tags left behind by the microneedles as "something like a bar-code tattoo."

So who was behind this development? As lead researcher Kevin McHugh explains:

"The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation came to us and said, 'Hey, we have a real problem—knowing who's vaccinated [. . .] So our idea was to put the record on the person. This way, later on, people can scan over the area to see what vaccines have been administered and give only the ones still needed.'"

The microparticles that form the fluorescent quantum-dot tags are delivered along with the vaccine, but they cannot be delivered by a traditional syringe. Instead, they must be delivered by a patch of microneedles made from a mixture of dissolvable sugar and a polymer, called PVA, as well as the quantum-dot dye and the vaccine.

It should be no surprise, then, that Big Pharma vaccine manufacturers—in their scramble to produce the coronavirus vaccine that, Gates assures us, is necessary to "go back to normal"—have turned to a novel vaccine delivery method: a dissolvable microneedle array patch.

NICK HARPER: The University of Pittsburgh is where the polio vaccine was first discovered. At the medical center, researchers are now developing a vaccine that is delivered using a dissolvable patch called a microneedle array.

LOUIS FALO: Think about them as almost like a band-aid. And so the microneedle array is simply applied to the skin topically, pressed into place very shortly, and then taken off and thrown away and then the antigen is already delivered.

SOURCE: [Pharmaceutical companies scramble to produce coronavirus vaccine](#)

As is becoming evident, this new vaccine-delivered bar- code-like tattoo is about much more than simply ensuring that children get all their Gavi-recommended immunizations.

On a recent "Ask Me Anything" thread on reddit, when asked "What changes are we going to have to make to how businesses operate to maintain our economy while providing social distancing?" Bill Gates [answered](#): "Eventually we will have some digital certificates to show who has recovered or been tested recently or when we have a vaccine who has received it."

In his answer, Gates fails to mention that he has himself been instrumental in kickstarting and funding the research into the very type of digital certificates for vaccination that he is speaking about, or that these "digital certificates"—likely, at first, to be a digital marker linked to a biometric ID—could very well one day take the form of vaccine-implanted quantum-dot tattoos.

But, as in so many other aspects of the unfolding crisis, Gates' unscientific pronouncement that we will need digital certificates to prove our immunity in the "new normal" of the post-coronavirus world . . .

GATES: Eventually, what we'll have to have is certificates of who is a recovered person, who is a vaccinated person.

SOURCE: [*How we must respond to the coronavirus pandemic | Bill Gates*](#)

. . . is now being implemented by a number of governments. It is now [being reported](#) that Onfido, a tech startup specializing in AI-based biometric ID verification, is in talks with the British government to provide the type of "digital certification" Gates mentioned, dubbed an "immunity passport." The proposed system would require would-be workers to use the Onfido-provided app to scan their face or other biometric data, link that information to a SARS-CoV-2 antibody test (or, eventually proof of coronavirus vaccination), and then have their picture taken and immunity verified every time they wish to access a restricted space or work environment.

Last month, Onfido [announced](#) that it had raised \$50 million in a round of investments led by Bill Gates' old company, Microsoft.

But this is not Gates' first experience with the field of biometric identity.

A decade ago, the government of India began what has been called "[The Largest Social Experiment on Earth](#)": enrolling over one billion people in the largest biometric identification database ever constructed. The project—involving iris scanning and fingerprinting the entirety of the Indian population, recording their biometric details in a centralized database, and issuing them a 12-digit identity number that could be used to prove residence and access government services, all within the span of a few years—presented an incredible societal, legal and technological challenge.

It's no surprise, then, that the person who was brought in as the chief architect of the Aadhaar project when it was launched—Nandan Nilekani, co-founder of Indian multi-national Infosys—is also a long-time friend of Bill Gates and [a partner](#) with Bill and Melinda Gates on a "philanthropic" venture called Co-Impact, which supports "initiatives to address major social challenges at scale."

Nilekani's involvement in Aadhaar has even made him one of Gates's "[heroes](#)," featured in [slick video promotions](#) produced by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

GATES: My friend, Nandan Nilekani, is one of India's best-known entrepreneurs. He led the creation of the world's largest biometric ID system. Now he's working to promote his platform to improve the lives of the world's poorest people.

NANDAR NILEKANI: There are more than a billion people around the world who don't have any kind of ID. You can't do anything in life without an ID because people are mobile, they are migrant. And wherever they go, whether they want a job, or whether they want to board a train, or whether they want to get a bank account or get a mobile connection, if the person has no way of proving who they are, then they just won't get access to those services. So the challenge we had was, how do we give a billion people, many of whom don't have birth certificates, how do we give them an ID?

Aadhaar is the world's largest digital ID system, and entirely based using biometrics to ensure uniqueness. Our enrollment was very simple: name, address, date of birth, sex, email ID and phone number if you wish, and the biometrics. The ten fingerprints of both the hands, the iris of both the eyes, and a photograph. And in a few days, he will get his Aadhaar number in the mail. And that's how a billion people got their IDs.

SOURCE: [*Bill Gates's Heroes in the Field: Nandan Nilekani*](#)

And Gates has personally praised the Aadhaar scheme as "a huge asset for India."

GATES: Well, Aadhaar is a huge asset for India. It was designed very well. The fact that you can make digital payments so easily, you can open a bank account . . . India's a leader in that. Our Foundation, you know, worked with the Reserve Bank. You know, Nandar Nilekani and a group of people that he pulled together did a great job.

SOURCE: [*Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates speaks on Aadhaar card digitisation | Exclusive*](#)

But Gates is not merely an arms-length admirer of the Aadhaar experiment. He is not only personally connected to its chief architect. He is also connected to one of the key companies that spearheaded the technology that underlies the project's biometric database.

The company that provides the iris recognition technology at the core of the Aadhaar system, [Idemia](#), also provides [facial recognition systems for the Chinese government](#) and is currently developing [digital drivers licenses for use in the United States](#). Idemia even [created](#) the Khushi Baby identification necklaces with embedded microchips that Gavi CEO Seth Berkley touted in his *Nature* article. Unsurprisingly, the company receives support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through its involvement in the [GSMA Inclusive Tech Lab](#).

And now, Gates is funding a scheme to retool Aadhaar for a global rollout.

In 2014, the World Bank created a multi-sector working group to launch the "Identification for Development Initiative," or [ID4D](#), which aims to "support progress toward identification systems using 21st century solutions." The World Bank cites [goal 16.9](#) of the UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals—vowing to "provide legal identity for all, including birth registration" in the next 10 years—as the basis for its initiative.

But ID4D was little more than a pipe dream until 2016, when the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provided "catalytic contributions" to launch the [ID4D Multi-Donor Trust Fund](#), which

enticed the UK, French and Australian governments, along with the Omidyar Network, into a partnership aiming to "shape global approaches and a shared vision on identification."

Unsurprisingly, this World Bank ID4D initiative includes Nandar Nilekani—Gates' partner and the chief architect of Aadhaar—on its advisory council and Gates [has said](#) that he is funding the World Bank "to take this Aadhaar approach to other countries."

This headlong rush to capture the biometric details and assign digital identification to every person on earth is sold to the public under the guise of "financial inclusion." The poorest people on the planet have trouble accessing financial services and receiving government aid because they don't have official government identification papers. In this formulation, being issued a government ID—having one's biometric details registered, tracked and databased by the government—is a "human right" that must be "secured."

It should be no surprise by this point that this "human right" also has direct benefits for big business and for the entities that are looking to exert greater control over the human population.

Gates provided insight into the real purpose of this identification control grid in a speech at the Financial Inclusion Forum hosted by the US Treasury in 2015.

GATES: Every country really needs to look through these KYC—know your customer—rules to make sure that customers are able to prove who they are. But of course in many countries you don't have any type of ID system. And the lack of an ID system is a problem, not just for the payment system, but also for voting and health and education and taxation. And so it's a wonderful thing to go in and create a broad identification system.

Again, India is a very interesting example of this, where the Aadhaar system, which is a 12-digit identifier that's correlated to biometric measures, is becoming pervasive throughout the country and will be the foundation for how we bring this low-cost switch to every mobile phone user in India. The same type of thing is happening now in Pakistan and there's early beginnings of creating these ID programs in Africa as well.

We expect to be able to use the IDs so that when you show up for any government service—say, you walk into a primary health clinic—we'll be able to take that bio ID very quickly and bring up your electronic health record. Even if you've moved from one part of the country to the other, you will be well tracked and well served without nearly as much paperwork or waiting. And so the ID system is foundational.

SOURCE: [*Bill Gates at the Financial Inclusion Forum, December 1, 2015*](#)

The ID control grid is an essential part of the digitization of the economy. And although this is being sold as an opportunity for "financial inclusion" of the world's poorest in the banking system provided by the likes of Gates and his banking and business associates, it is in fact a system for financial *exclusion*. Exclusion of any person or transaction that does not have the approval of the government or the payment providers.

GATES: Once financial flows go underground—where you have lots of legitimate transactions mixed in with the ones you want to track—and once they're going over a digital system that the US has no connection to, it's far more difficult to find the transactions that you want to be aware of or that you want to block.

SOURCE: [Bill Gates at the Financial Inclusion Forum, December 1, 2015](#)

And, once again, this is no mere theoretical talk from Gates. He has been intimately involved in this process of switching the world over to a digital payment grid tied to biometric identity.

In 2012, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation [helped found](#) the "Better Than Cash Alliance," which brings together governments, international organizations and the private sector "to accelerate the transition from cash to digital payments globally."

And, when the Indian government made a bold move to demonetize large amounts of its circulating currency in order to draw off-the-books funds back under the purview of the Indian tax office, there was Gates to praise the move as an important step toward the creation of a brave new digital economy, tied, of course, to the Aadhaar ID grid.

GATES: The bold move to demonetize high value denominations and replace them with new notes with higher security features is an important step to move away from a shadow economy to an even more transparent economy. And digital transactions really I think will rise dramatically here. In fact, I think in the next several years India will become the most digitized economy. Not just by size but by percentage as well. All of the pieces are now coming together.

One piece of this that we enjoyed consulting with the government on, making sure it comes together in the right way, is the pending roll out of payment banks. This for the first time really will mean that you have full currency capability on those digital phones. Once you have that digital infrastructure, the whole way you think about government benefits can be done differently. [. . .] Over time, all of these transactions will create a footprint and so when you go in for credit the ability to access the history that you've paid your utility bills on time, that you've saved up money for your children's education, all of those things in your digital trail, accessed in an appropriate way will allow the credit market to properly score the risk and therefore loosen up more money for investments, not only in the agricultural sector but for all the entrepreneurs in the country.

SOURCE: [PM at Niti Ayog's Lecture Series: Microsoft Founder Bill Gates addressing India's top policy makers](#)

The different parts of this population control grid fit together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. The vaccination drive ties into the biometric identity drive which ties into the cashless society drive.

In Gates' vision, everyone will receive the government-mandated vaccinations, and everyone will have their biometric details recorded in nationally administered, globally integrated digital IDs. These digital identities will be tied to all of our actions and transactions, and, if and when they are deemed illegal, they will simply be shut off by the government—or even the payment providers themselves.

The Indian experiment in pioneering this biometric digital economy—an experiment with which Gates has been so intimately involved—also provides a perfect example of just how such a system *will* be abused.

In January 2018, a report in *The Tribune* [revealed](#) that all of the details, including the name, address, postal code, photo, phone number and email, of all billion-plus Aadhaar-registered Indians, was available for purchase on WhatsApp for 500 rupees, or about USD\$7. The Unique Identification

Authority of India that administers the Aadhaar scheme was then forced to [admit](#) that approximately 210 websites, including websites of the central government and state government departments, were displaying the list of government beneficiaries, along with their name, address, other details and Aadhaar numbers.

Even more worryingly, newly obtained documents show that the Indian government is integrating Aadhaar-collected data to create a "[360-degree database](#)" that will "automatically track when a citizen moves between cities, changes jobs, or buys new property" and integrate that data into a real-time geo-spatial database built by the country's space agency, ISRO.

Only the most willfully obtuse could claim to be unable to see the nightmarish implications for this type of all-seeing, all-pervasive society, where *every* transaction and *every* movement of *every* citizen is monitored, analyzed, and databased in real-time by the government. And Bill Gates is one of those willfully obtuse people.

SHEREEN BAHN: A current debate that's on in India and globally as well [is] around data. Now, you've been an advocate of Aadhaar, you've supported it, you've defended it. And I think that the questions arise not on whether it's a good idea or not, but whether it should be made mandatory for every citizen for every service possible. Because it was envisaged as people accessing government subsidy, using the Aadhaar card to avoid duplication and leakages. The question, then, is that India today is still grappling with putting in place a privacy framework, a privacy regulation, a data protection regulation. In that context, then, does it make sense, even though the matter is in court today, to link Aadhaar to every possible service?

GATES: Well, Aadhar is just something that avoids you pretending to be somebody else. That, you know, you can have, you know, fake people on the government payroll. Aadhaar, you know, prevents you being on that payroll as a ghost worker. It prevents you from collecting things that you shouldn't collect or accessing a health record you shouldn't have access to.

So the basic Aadhaar mechanism is an identity mechanism. And so it's too bad if somebody thinks that because Aadhaar is there that in and of itself creates a privacy problem.

SOURCE: [Future Ready with Bill Gates \(Exclusive Interview\) | Bill Gates & Melinda Gates: The Philanthropists](#)

Gates' response is, of course, disingenuous. The very purpose of a globally integrated ID grid and cashless payment architecture is to remove privacy from our lives.

It should be no surprise, then, that this man who is not concerned about the privacy implications of a global, real-time electronic ID and digital payments grid, is also a prime investor in EarthNow LLC, a company [promising](#) to "deploy a large constellation of advanced imaging satellites that will deliver real-time, continuous video of almost anywhere on Earth."

No, this Gates-driven agenda is not about money. It is about control. Control over every aspect of our daily lives, from where we go, to who we meet, to what we buy and what we do.

The irony is that this billionaire "philanthropist," so often depicted as a cartoon superhero for his dazzling generosity, actually resembles nothing so much as a comic book supervillain, right down to the use of his vast wealth to [sponsor Harvard University research](#) into dimming the sun by spraying particles into the stratosphere.

But once again, we are driven back to the question. Who is this person? What ideology is driving this quest for control? And what is the end goal of this quest?

Who is Bill Gates?